In case of the killing of an adopted daughter, or a stepdaughter, I really cannot say how well my Christian charity would hold out, but I fear if I should see my own child so "savagely shughtered," I never could take the hands, or money from the hands that had done the deed. Still I liked the effort at atonement, on Red Cloud's part. It was henorable and generous, and showed that the at-mosphere of the Capital had not demoralized him seri-

In reply to an exhortation from the Secretary, to give up fighting and cultivate the soil, Red Cloud that day, up fighting and oultivate the soil, Red Cloud that day, made use of a certain expression which caused a sensation among the Indians, and embarrassed the interpreter, it being something which could not with propriety be translated. The gentlemen savages seemed to enjoy it as keenly as honorable members of the House enjoy a questionable little-joke, or as distinguished Senators enjoy a

I regret to say that the great chieftain expressed a rejuctance to visit New-York. He had seen enough big cities and quite enough white people, he said, and wanted to go home by the shortest and fastest line. I think he is disinclined to have his young men dazzled and disheartened by beholding any more of the splendor and power of the enemy he may yet have to fight under

such fearful disadvantages.

Whatever the result of these negotiations, I think it is well they came-well for them. They have seen a muniwell they came—well for them. They have seen a muni-cipal election of unprecedented excitement and bitter-ness, they have seen a debate in Congress, they have seen our forlorn Capitol surroundings, they have seen Lincoln in pillory before the City Hall, they have wit-nessed dramatic spectacles, they have beheld fashion-able ladies in decellette evening costume, and they will probably be "content to dwell in sarage decencies forever." On our part, we have received a lesson in natural dignity, without pemposity—in confidence, without bluster—in poverty, without flunkeyism. They have stood on their rights, as they understood them, and been bold. They have demanded—they have not begged. I see no poetry in the Indian, and "no beauty, that we should design him?" but he can proint a worsh. If not adon. forever." On our part, we have received a lesson in should desire him;" but he can point a moral, if not adorn a tale. I must confess, too, that the speeches of Red Cloud and Red Dog have given another color to my sentiments on the Indian question; that, after hearing the Secretary, the Comissioner, Gov. Pitchlyn, and Mr. Brunot, the handsome and benignant friend of the Dakotas, discuss this terrible problem, I have come to the conclusion that a portion of all the tribes of the West and North-West can be saved and civilized. But I'll not yield another Indian. One must draw a line somewhere, and I draw mine at the mountain rangers and skulkers of Arizona—the wild Ishmaelites of America. The Apache must be immolated-when we can do it. "First catch

At the Land Office, the other day, Mr. Wilson, the Commissioner, who has collected a remarkably curious and valuable cabinet and museum, showed us a singular irophy of Indian warfare—a head-dress of the most frightul and diabolical description. It was composed of buffalo horns and skin, adorned with wampum and tinsel, and long, wild tufts of buffalo hair. Depending from it, was a tail of inordinate length, also tinseled and tufted, with small sleigh bells running all the way down it. This anique accouterment was once the property of Tall Bull, • Cheyenne chief, who was killed in a fight with the U. S. 5th Cavalry and their Pawnee auxiliaries, under Sen. Carr, some time last Summer. When this chief, who was a gigantic savage, saw that the day was lost, he put his wife and child on a pony, and sent them within our ines, telling them to surrender to the whites.
The Indian woman, who was kindly received, said that when her husband told her she must give herself up, she urged him to go with her, but that he covered his ears with his hands to shut out her entreaties, and rushed back into the fight, which was the last she ever naw of the lamented Tall Bull. He was speedily killed, and these are his remains. In this same engagement, another Cheyenne woman, young, and remarkably handome, came dashing into our ranks, with two children strapped to her pony. But she did not come to surrender. She came like a fighting fury, armed with a long knife, with which she struck frantically, right and left. At last, seeing herself about to be captured, she stabbed to the heart first one child, then the other, then herself, and to perished—a Medea whom there is no Euripides to im-

NATURALIZATION REFORM.

THE DEFEAT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE BILL. WASHINGTON, June 15 .- About the most unlooked-for thing that has happened in Congress this session was the overwhelming defeat sustained in the House ast week by the Judiciary Committee's bill to prevent and punish frauds in naturalization. Such a result was anexpected, because, in the first place, every one, in Congress or out, with the exception of Democratic politicians, stance of checking the growing and glaring frauds practiced in the naturalization of foreigners, by which thousands of illegal voters are manufactured in the Eastern cities; and, in the second place, because every one out of Congress regarded the bill presented by the Judiciary Committee as a well-devised and proper remedy for the evil. All thoughtful men must see in the increasing impurity of elections the greatest danger to popular government in this country. There are too many plain indications to leave room for doubt that people are rapidly losing their respect for the decisions of the ballot-box, because they no longer have confidence that it is a certain register of the popular will. The multitude of contested election cases in Congress furnish illustrations has been fairly defeated, and charges of fraud and cor-ruption are always made and believed by the beaten party. The best men in the cities abandon politics as a ter's game, in which the greatest rascals are sure to win. Illegal naturalization, fraudulent registration. ballot-box stuffing, and intimidation have become recog nized parts of election machinery in the great cities, and these practices, once confined to the cities, are fast spreading to towns and villages and to the country dis-

To provide some remedy for these evils that threater to undermine the whole system of government ought not to be a party question; but the Democrats, according to their policy of hindering all reforms and throwing the responsibility alike of action and inaction upon the party in power, have thrown every obstacle they could in the way, and have made it especially incumbent upon Republicans to unite in securing the early adoption of legislation to reform election abuses and restore and preserve the purity of the ballot.

The Judiciary Committee of the House, after a long and

careful consideration of the subject, brought in their bill to regulate naturalization, a matter entirely within the control of Congress, and which claimed its first attention in any effort toward the parification of elections. The bill contained some excellent features. The single provision to require the issuing of naturalization papers six months before any election at which they may be presented as evidence of the right of their possessor to vote, would alone have prevented nearly all the frauds which the bill was designed to remedy, and which are always perpetrated during the excitement of the last few weeks or days preceding an election. The provision to restrict the power of granting certificates of naturalization to United States Courts, except in districts where such Courts are not accessible, would have at once stopped the scandalous practices of the Courts of New-York and other cities which have become machines for manufacturing fraudulent voters. With so much in its favor, the overwhelming defeat the bill got in the House was remarkable. Of course the united opposition of the Democrats was to be expected. They are not the men to throw away any of the advantages they hold, and would have no heelta

of the advantages they hold, and would have no hesitation in vetting for a bill to facilitate and increase frauds at elections if they could gain votes at home by such action; but the Judiciary Committee surely had a right to expect more backing from the Republicans than they got. The House scarcely had patience to give a decent consideration to the measure, and after a short debate, in which no forcible arguments were made against it, proceeded to shaughter it by a vote of 102 to 62.

The Republicans who joined the Democrats were chiefly from Western States that have underbid each other in cheapening the right to vote, in the hope of attacting foreign immigration. These men were afraid that a few ignorant foreigners in their districts would take offense if they supported the bill, and that their reelections would thus be jeopardized. They belong to that class of small politicians whose action on any public measure always depends on the effect they imagine it will have on their little personal interests. The question with them was not whether the public interest demands a remedy for the abuse of fraudulent naturalization, but whether the litish or Germans in their districts would support them if they voted for the bill. "Whatever happens, we must get ourselves reflected," is the theory of all their votes and speeches. One is remained of the aneedote of Dean Swift, to whom a worthless vagabond applied for alms. "I must live, you know," said the fellow. "I bey your pardon: I do not see the necessity," replied the Dean. Many people do not see the necessity of returning such men to Congress, and trust that their constituents will so conclude at the cent of the such as a proposition of the Pacific coast representatives to

the bill should be credited to honest motives. They are at least half insane on the Chinese question, and resist any legislation calculated to abridge the powers of their States to oppress and outrage John Chinaman as fiercely as the Democrats used, in old times, to oppose any attempt at interference with "the right of every man to wallop his own nigger." This mania we, on this side of the Rocky Mountains, can neither appreciate or comprehend.

the Rocky Mountains, can neither appreciate or comprehend.

The substitute for the original bill of the Committee, which Judge Davis got through the House by a party vote the other day, amounts to nothing. It gave Republicans who opposed the first bill an opportunity to quiet their consciences by putting themselves on record as being opposed, in a general way, to election frands; but it will have no effect in checking such frauds. One might as well expect to dam the Mississippi with a pin-cushion, or stop the Cuban revolution by reading a rlot set in Havana, as to suppose that putting a chapter of pains and penalties upon the statute-book will infinidate New-York strikers and repeaters, or bring New-York Courts to a sense of their duty. It is barely possible that the Senate may restore to the substitute some of the efficient features of the original bill, but there is little hope that it will be done this session. The Senators would want to talk a fortnight upon the subject before coming to a vote, and there are but four weeks more left before the adjournment.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. GIVE DUE CREDIT. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Fri-

SIR: In THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Friday last, as part of the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Masonie Temple appeared an Anthem, by Bro. A. Pike. Please inform those who may desire to see the original of that original Anthem, that it may be found in the Odd Fellows' Improved Manual (and also in the earlier Odd Fellows' Manual), by the Rev. A. B. Grosh, where it appears as a Dedication Ode, by the author of the Manual. Mr. Pike has given only three stanzas of the five in the book, and has made considerable alterations in only two of these.

Washington, D. C., June 13, 1876.

A WORD ABOUT THE FUNDING BILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Siz: The opinion generally expressed among bankers and brokers in relation to the Funding bill lately reported in the House, is this: First, The provision to pay interest on gold deposits in the Treasury is a blunder, for the reason that the Government gets the gold now for nothing. Secondly, A four per cent bond wont go at par in gold; and if the attempt is made, it will result in a failure which will damage our credit and make a subsequent negotiation of five per cent more difficult.

STREET CRIES IN NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The crying evil in some sections of our city is scarcely endurable. From six in the morning till sunset the air is filled with an uninterrupted succession of yells. First come the vegetable venders, crying whatever they have to sell in a Jargon as "unspellable" as the vocalization of a Chippewa, and in tones so horrible and so horribly prolonged that whoever hath ears re-penteth that he ever acquired a taste for radishes, or penteth that he ever acquired a taste for radishes, or salad, or pie-plant, or any other green thing. There is no longer sleep after this chorus begins, and even the birds hide themselves in terror and disgust. Then follow the scissors-grinders, the glass-setters, the umbrella-buyers, dealers in old clothes and shoes, brooms, wooden-ware, tin-ware, rags, clams, fish, and in short every marketable commodity under heaven, each shouting at the top of his lungs as though trying to drown the noise made by all the others. Later in the day come strawberries, pine-apples, bananas, oranges, ice-cream, and the like, the hawkers thereof roaring like baited bulls or screeching like scared catamounts. Indeed, at times it would almost seem that the wild beasts of some menagerie had broken loose and were giving street concerts on their own account.

loose and were giving street concerts on their own account.

The European city famous for its two-and-sixty distinct and separate smells is fairly eclipsed by our metropolis, which under its present Grand Sachem has more than ten times that number of distinct and distinguishable yells. Italian capidity never went so far as to dream of taxing a stink, but thrifty Tammany makes the proprietor of every yell contribute to the wampum belt. A gentleman whose sick wife was disturbed by the uncarthly noise of these hucksters, expostulated with one of them the other day. "Fil holler all I darn plaze; fur aint I paid fur the right er hollerin!" huckster replied, pointing to the notice on his old cart. "You have a right to sell, but not to disturb sick people," responded the husband. Don't that say "Licensed to vend!" and ef that don't mean to holler, Bill Tweed's a knave, and you go to the hot. Here-z-turn-ups, fresh turn-ups, redeshe-cers!" and one huckster's voice went crashing through the octaves, making sounds that Tyndali never dreamed of. There is something truly awful in the human voice as heard in some of our upper streets.

New-York, June 15, 1879.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN WHO WILL STAND BY

HIS COLORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am another Republican who is tired

and sick of the silly threats of "weak-kneed Republicans," who declare that if the Income Tax is continued they will desert party and principle and go over to the enemy. Let's stand by our colors any way, froy, N. Y., June 14, 1870. CHARLES GRAY.

THE JANUARY AND JULY DIVIDENDS EXEMPT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: You have not called the attention of your readers to the fact that their coming dividends will not be subject to the Five per cent Income Tax, and per haps not to any tax at ail, on the part of the United States, although the five per cent has already been with-held upon all dividends and interest paid thus far during 1870, and will not be refunded by some dishonest corpora-

Would it not be well to advise the public not to collect dividends or interest hereafter until it has been settled by law what per centage, if any, may be consistently deducted? VIATOR. New-York, June 14, 1870.

WHY CONGRESSMEN WANT THE TAX. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Congressmen cannot be supposed to be so ignorant as not to know that the Income Tax is utterly unpopular, and conscientious or patriotic motives cannot be ascribed to them for supporting an act which would unconscionably violate pledges, and unpartiotically tend to the demoralization of the nation. There is a concealed lever which guides their movements. It is patronage. There is an army of assessors, assistant assessors, collectors, sub-collectors, clerks, messengers, spies, and informers, whose vocation would be swept away in great part or altogether by the abolition of the Income Tax. Congressmen have relatives, friends, supporters, men to whom they have given pledges in this army, whom they will not turn out on the cold world to earn a living. This explains why a bill that will remove part and keep part of the tax is the Congressional notion of equity—they hope to retain the people's vote by a partial concession, and yet also retain friends in office. If all the cost of that army of friends was added up, and the expenses of carrying on the system, such as office rent, stationery, free postage, advertising, &c., &c., were included. I think it could be easily shown that the net profits of the Income tax are but an insignificant compensation for its disgnsting annoyances and demoralizing effects. PIKESTAFF, Brooklyn, June 15, 1876. so ignorant as not to know that the Income Tax is utterly

OBITUARY.

Dr. Edward De Cabarrus, son of the wild, wicked and beautiful Mme. Tailien, died recently in Paris. He was one of the most celebrated advocates of Hahnemann's system, and made a specialty of the material of diseases of the throat and larynx. He was the physician and friend of all the distinguished singers and actors, from whom he never accepted fees. Of Paris, thoroughly Parisian, he was known and loved in that characteristiw, "said the fellow. "I beg your pardon: I do not the necessity," replied the Dean. Many people do see the necessity of retarning such men to Congress, trust that their constituents will so conclude at the telections. The opposition of the Pacific coast representatives to tenderest and most cloquent culogies.

THE INDIANS.

RECEPTION AT COOPER INSTITUTE. SPEECHES OF PETER COOPER, DR. CROSBY, RED CLOUD, RED DOG, DR. WASHBURN, DR. BEL-LOWS, JUDGE DALY, ETC.

Red Cloud was in the best humor possible yesterday morning. If there is one thing an Indian likes more than another, it is what is generally known in polite society as a silk hat. With one of those on, the true aboriginal considers himself to have attained the climax of fashion. It is also, in some degree, a mark of rank, and Red Cloud is the only one of the visitors who wears that stylish head-gear. His gratitude overflowed for the gift, and he was profuse in thanks. The Indians remained closely within their rooms until

12 o'clock, when all entered two coaches in waiting at the Spring st. entrance to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and were quickly taken to the Cooper Institute. Cards of invitation had been issued in the following form:
"United States Indian Commission. Reception
of Red Cloud. Admit the bearer, Cooper
Union, Thursday, June 16, at 12 o'clock." These cards were really of very little use, beyond keep-ing outsiders off the platform, as everybody who came was admitted to the hall without question. Upon the stage were about 200 invited guests, including Gen. John E. Smith, head of the delegation, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Dr. Crosby, and other prominent members of the Indian Peace Commission. Fully one-half the audience were ladies, and the waving of handkerchiefs, fluttering of fans, and nodding of gay flowers from countless bennets, enlivened the scene.

At 12 o'clock, Red Cloud and his followers, accompanied

by Mossrs. Richard and Beauvais, interpreters, appeared amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the vast assembly. Red amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the vast assembly. Red Cloud advanced to the front of the stage with perfect self-possession, unmoved by what must have been to him a novel sight, waited for the applause to subside, acknowledged his reception by a slight bow, and took his seat on the right of the reading-desk. On either side of him were the interpreters, while the other members of the delegation formed a semi-circle in the center of the stage. No time was lost in preliminaries. Peter Cooper, seq., advanced and introduced the Rev. Dr. Crosby, who made a brief prayer.

ADDRESS OF PETER COOPER. Mr. Cooper then read his address, as follows

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: It is, my friends, but a few

Mr. Cooper then read his address, as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: It is, my friends, but a few weeks since the country was filled with reports of an inevitable Indian war. All expectation of peace was abelished by the authorities in Washington. Troops were hurried forward to the frontier, and the minds of taxpayers, already familiar with the odlous income tax, were prepared to expect fresh burdens.

During those dark hours a suggestion was made to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that if they would invite the hostile Indians to come to Washington and discuss their grievances, they might all be redressed on the principles of justice, and peace might thereby be preserved. In reply it was said that those Indians would not trust themselves in our power. Within 24 hours from this conversation, official assurances were received that Red Cloud and his principal chiefs would come on this errand. To-day we have before us the very men of whom but yesterday we were assured that nothing could be expected but merciless war.

In the interviews between Red Cloud and the Secretary of the Interior, the Indian has shown himself equal to the occasion; and his speeches must have given our honored Secretary, in common with every honest man in the country, a painful illustration, that "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." We have recognized in solemn treaties the Indian's claim to the hunting grounds upon which they have from time immemorial enjoyed the rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" and it is too late to deny his title now, while we profess to be a Christian nation! As banditif or freebooters we could claim the right of might; but on no other ground.

The Indian's land yields them a pleantiful supply for all their necessities. If we want their land, let us, as honest men, give to them a fair consideration for it—one that will yield them a full supply for all their necessities of congress cannot understand this; if, while making to their constituents professio

Red Clond then advanced to the rostrum, and after surveying the audience in an earnest manner, spoke through his interpreter as follows:

My brethren and my friends who are here before me this day, God Almighty has made us all, and He is here to biess what I have to say to you to-day. [Applause.] The Good Spirit made us both; He gave you lands and He gave us lands; He gave us these lands; you came in here and we respected you as brothers. [Applause.] God Almighty made you, but made you all white and elothed you; when He made us He made us with red skins and poor; now you have come. When you first came we were very many, and you were few, now you are many, and we are gestling very few, and we are poor. [Applause.] You do not know who appears before you to-day to speak. I am a representative of the original American race—the first people of this continent. [Great applause.] We are good and not bad. The reports that you hear cencerning us are all on one side. We are always well-disposed to them. You are here told that we are traders and thieves, and it is not so. We have given you nearly all our lands, and if we had any more land to give we would be very glad to give it. We have nothing more. We are driven into a very little land, and we want you now, as our dear friends, to help us with the Government of the United States. [Hear, hear.] The Great Father made us poor and ignorant—made you rich and wise, and more skilfful in these things that we know nothing about. The Great Father, the Good Father in heaven, made you all to eat tame food—made us to eat wild food—gives us the wild food. You ask anybody who has gone through our country to California; ask those who have settled there and in Utah, and you will find that we have children. You want to raise your children and make them happy and prosperous, we want to raise ours and make them happy and prosperous we want to raise ours and make them happy and prosperous we want to raise ours and make there have been various goods sent from time to time to us, the only onc

we want, and that is the reason why we are here now. [Great applause.]

In 1888 men came out and brought papers. We are ignorant and do not read papers, and they did not tell us right what was in these papers. We wanted them to take away their forts, leave our country, would not make war, and give our traders something. They said we had bound ourselves to trade on the Missouri, and we said, No, we did not want that. The interpreters deceived us. When I went to Washington I saw the great Father; the Great Father showed me what the treaties were; he showed me all these points, and showed me that the interpreters had deceived me, and did not let me know what the right side of the treaty was. All I want is right and justice. I have tried to get from the Great Father what is true and just. I have not altogether succeeded. I want you to believe with me and to know with me that which is right and just. I represent the Sioux what is true and just. I have not altogether succeeded. I want you to believe with me and to know with me that which is right and just. I represent the Sioux Nation; they will be governed by what I say and what I represent. I am no Spotted Tail, who will say one thing one day and do the opposite the next. [Great applause and laughter.] Look at me. I am poor and naked, but I am the chief of the nation. We do not want riches, we do not ask for riches, but we want our children properly trained and brought up. We look to you for your sympathy. Our riches will not do us no good; we cannot take away into the other world anything we have—we want to have love and peace. [Applause.] Who gave the riches that we have in this world? Secretary Cox rightly told me that anything we could not take away into the next world; if that is so, we would like to know why commissioners are sent out there to do nothing but rob them and get the riches of this world away from us! [Great langhter and applause.] I was brought up among the traders and those who came out there in those early times, I had a good time for they treated us nicely and well. They taught me how to wear clothes and use tobacco [laughter], and to use fire-arms and ammunition, and all went on very well with the Great Father sent out another kind of menmen who drank whisky. He sent out whiskymen, men who drank and quarreled, men who were so bad that he could not keep them at home, and so he sent them out there. [Great laughter.] I have sent a great many words to the Great Father, but I don't know that they could not keep them at home, and so he sent them out there. [Great laughter.] I have sent a great many words to the Great Father, but I don't know that they could not keep them at home, and so he sent them out there. [Great laughter.] I have sent a great many to the great Father sent out another kind of men.

the way, therefore I was a little offended with it. The words I told the Great Father lately would never come to him, so I thought I would come and tell you myself. And I am going to leave you to-day, and I am going back to my home. I want to tell the people that we cannotitrust his agents and superintendents. I don't want strange people that we know nothing about. I am very glad that you belong to us. I am very glad that we have come here and found you and that we can understand one another. I don't want any more such men sent out there, who are so poor that when they come out there their first thoughts are how to fill their own pockets. We wantypreserves in our reserves. We want honest men and we want you to help to keep us in the lands that belong to us so that we may not be a prey to those who are victously disposed. I am going home, I am very glad that you have listened to me, and I [wish you good bye and give you an affectionate fareweil. [Great applause.]

Dr. Crosby said that they had just listened to the chief of the Sioux, and now they would hear from the orator

of the Sioux, and now they would hear from the orator chief, Red Dog, who said:

I have but a very few words to say to you, my friends. When the good, great spirit raised us, he raised us with good men for counsels. When he raised you, he raised you with good men for counsels. But now your counsels are getting worse; ours remain good. [Great laughter.] These are my own men Qointing to his braves); I am their chief; look at them, and see if you can see any that are rich. They are all poor because they are all honest. [Great laughter and applause]. Whenever I call my young men together in counsel, they all listen—listen carefully to what I have to say. Now you have come together in counsel, and I want you and your children to listen to what I have to say. (Applause.) When the Great Father sent out men at first I was in my country, and now I have grown old and stout, and it is because there have been so many liars sent out there, and I am stuffed full with their lies. [Protracted laughter and applause, with grunts and cries from the Indians.] I know all about men of sonse and men of respect, and I therefore ask you confidently that when the Great Father sends out men into our country to deal with us that you should use your inflaence to see that the men sent out there are the right men, just men, and men that will not do any harm. (Applause.)

SEECCH OF DR. WASHBURN.

Dr. Washburn was next introduced, and said: What

Dr. Washburn was next introduced, and said: What answer will you make to-day to what you have heard from the warrior and orator chiefs? We have not asked you here, as members of this Indian Commission, out of

answer will you make to-day to what you have heard from the warrior and orator chiefs? We have not asked you here, as members of this Indian Commission, out of curiosity to gaze on these men or their blankets and moccasins. We have asked you to confer with us upon this great national question. These are business men. You have heard these men, you have seen them. They are not men like other savages—wild men from the woods—they are men without our hearts, and without our modes of speech. But can any of you doubt that they are men, beating with the same life-blood, and within their hearts lovers of freedom, lovers of home. And they are a nationality of men whom we should feel an interest in, and you should ald us in so far as you can in the cause of justice and truth, and now the question is before you, my friends. The great problem is the Indian race in this country. In a few years the whole continent will be filled with the white race, and nothing will be left for this poor red race what; should be done with them is shall it be a war of extermination? Loud cries of "no, no." This was made known to the Indians, who expressed their pleasure in loud grunts.

I would to God, my friends, that the great statesman on all Ladian affairs, William Penn, were here to-day—we would very soon have little difficulty in settling this affair. I will not discuss the question of the Indian pelicy. I know that there are perplexities and there are difficulties to adjust, but there is a policy that must override all others, and which must govern our councils. I mean the policy of simple and Christian justice and honor. That policy points to three erections. The first is to treat this man as a man—treat them as common partakers of our humanity and bound up in the common bond of Christian fellowship, and the Indian race who are desirous to partake your civilization and education, give them and protect them in their reservations. This applies to those and their children who are reclaimable. The capacities of civilization will give them

The challenge of the stabled to the word of the stabled to the challenge of the country of the stabled to the challenge of the country of the stabled to the challenge of the country of the stabled to the challenge of the country of the stabled to the stabled to country of the stable to the stabled to the country of the stable to the stable to the stable to the stable to country of the stable to the stab REMARKS OF THE REV. DR. BELLOWS.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows was the next speaker.

needed physicians and bakers to teach them how to cook.
They did not know how to brown and powder their corn,
and that was the great cause of excessive mortality
among children.

SCENES AT THE ADJOURNMENT. Mr. Cooper now declared the meeting adjourned. Hundreds at once leaped upon the platform, and an indiscriminate hand-shaking with the chiefs began. Dr Crosby announced in a loud voice that there was immi-Crosby announced in a loud voice that there was imminent danger the stage would give way, and the crowdmade a precipitate retreat, but enough remained to admit of only a narrow passage, through which the Indians slowly made their way to the streets and entered their coaches amid the cheers of the multitude, and were driven quickly to the St. Nicholas.

In the evening, the delegation and those accompanying took the train bound for Omaha.

The arrangements for the meeting in the hall were perhaps as good as the crowd anticipated and obtained would admit, but it is always wise to give to reporters all seclities needed, that they may make a correct record of so interesting an event.

THE SANTEE SIOUX LEARNING THE ARTS OF CIVILIZATION.

YANKTON, Dakota Ter., June 9.-In April, 1869, 28 of the Santee Sioux Indians, living on a reservation in Nebraska, a few miles above this place, on the opposite side of the Missouri River, went to a point on Big Sloux River, which forms the boundary line between Iowa and this territory, and selected homesteads in Davoluntarily, the Superintendent of their Agency having rather opposed than favored the step. They met with much difficulty. Some of the white settlers afterward saw how good the claims which they had selected were and wanted them themselves, alleging that as the Indians were not citizens, they had no rights under the Home stead law. So exemplary were they in their habits, however, that they not only lived down opposition to a very great extent, but won an enviable reputation for industry and sobriety. They put up huts or houses, and broke some of the prairie during the Summer, but, unfortunately, had not arrived in time to raise any crops before Winter. In October eight more went there and took homesteads, and two more in May of this year. Wit hout crops to subsist upon during the Winter, they were also deprived of the benefit of the Agency supplies which they had previously received. They had made so good a reputation, however, that they were trusted by Mr. Howard and other merchants at Sioux Falls, during the Winter, to considerable amounts. In the meantime, they were not idle, but were engaged in trapping for furbearing animals, so that when Spring opened they were not only able to pay their bills, amounting on an average to bise each, but to have something of a surplus beside. They have paid their debts, Mr. Howard says, more punctually than the whites, and the Indian settlement presents more indications of civilization and industry than the same number of Norwegian families living a few miles below.

During all this time they have been in a state of uncertainty as to whether the Government would fully recognize their claims—many persons repeatedly telling them that it would not. Some time ago the matter was submitted by Gov. Burbank, who has strongly favored them from the first, to the authorities at Washington, and a decision was made, after some delay, in their favor—it being necessary for them, however, to dissolve all connection with their tribe, and abaudon all rights which they might otherwise claim under acts of Congress or treaties made. On Monday last twenty-four of the number came here to learn what could be done for them, and to go through the forms of law necessary before they could prove their claims. Although dressed in the garb of white men. with the exception of moccasins, they took homesteads, and two more in May of this year.

were still unmistakably India, in appearance and manner. They still understand but little English; and an interpreter, one of their own number, was necessary in order that a perfect understanding might be had. Seated around on the floor, they smoked their pipes of peace and gave their grunts of approyal, as the Governor's "talk" was translated to thom, after the manner of their forefather.

and gave their gruins of approxis, as manner of their forefathers.

They were well pleased with the report in their favor, and expressed the determination to adhere firmly to their purpose, being now thoroughly convinced that the worst was over and that they could now make a living for themselves. They say, furthermore, that many others of their tribe are ready now to follow their example, since it is clear that they can do so. To-day they go to the Land-Office at Vermillion to prove their claims, and thence homeward. The most remarkable feature of this whole transaction, perhaps, is that the Indians who are taking this advance step, and who have taken nearly 5,000 acres of the public domain as citizens of the United States, are members of the very tribe of Indians who were engaged in the terrible massacrp of whites in Minnesota about cight years ago. For this terrible crime many were hung, while others were removed to reservations in this Territory and in Nebraska; and the remnant of the tribe, numbering about 600 or more, seems now ready to lead the red man to a condition of industry and civilization.

SERIOUS TROUBLES APPREHENDED IN NEW-

SERIOUS TROUBLES APPREHENDED IN NEW-MEXICO.

SANTA FE, June 16 .- A special dispatch to The Post, from Fort Stanton, reports the killing of two Moxicans by Indians near that place. The mountains are said to be full of hostile Indians, and serious trouble is apprehended.

EWBANK'S HYDRAULICS AND MECHANICS.

This book was first announced in advance of publication by THE TRIBUNE, Sept. 3, 1842, with copious extracts, as promising to be one of the most interesting that had issued from the American press, and such it turned out to be. Certainly no technical work has been more generally and favorably received by literary as well as mechanical journals. Some crites—the editor of The Journal of the Franklin Institute was one-thought it could not be superseded in fifty years; others judged it contained matter of enduring interest, and hinted at a hundred. Passing the latter conjective the former seems in a fair way of being verified, since over a quarter of a century has already passed and so far from signs of its growing obsolete, it is still steadily called for both at home and abroad. The second notice

over a quarter of a century has already passed and so far from signs of its growing obsolete, it is still steadily called for both at home and abroad. The second notice of The Tribune contained a piquant extract from the leading literary journal of London:

We have already, some time since, noticed at some length the cluberate and interesting History of Hydraule Machiney by our fellow citizen, Mr. Thomas Ewbank. We said then, and are since abundantly confirmed in the opinion, that it is one of the most curious and remarkable books of the day; and we are glad to see that the prominent English periodicals express the same appreciation of its worth and character. We cut the following from a long review in The Athenoum:

"The title-page lears the name of London publishers; but a cursory glanca at the interior soon raised our suspicions of the genuineness of this London publishers; but a cursory glanca at the interior soon raised our suspicions of the genuineness of this London publishers; but a cursory glanca at the interior soon raised our suspicions of the genuineness of this London publishers; but a cursory glanca at the interior soon raised our suspicions of the genuineness of this London publishers; to the true origin of the work. But the internal evidences of its authenticity are sufficiently strong; Thomas Ewbank writes himself citizen of New-York-has made hydraulics a favorite study—has collected a library on the subject—has read a 'lifetime' of books—and spent a 'world of money' and 'an occan of time' in laborious and systematic reading. The produce of all this labor he places at the disposal of those who have similar tastes or pursuits in this acceptable volume. We regret we cannot tell our readers more about the author than the book enables us to glean. We remember to have met the name in the discharge of some useful, practical or scientific function somewhere before, but where or how we are unable to recollect. But we do not whit the less confidence and satisfaction thank the author tells us thus much:

The 16th edition has just been published, and is for sale at THE TRIBUNE office for \$5.

THE FRANCOIS FAREZ EXTRADITION. In the case of Francois Farez, whom Com-

THE COURTS. U. S. EASTERN DISTRICT COURT.

William Muir et al. agt, the Bark Brisk.—
This is a motion for the release of the Brisk upen ball. The action was instituted by the owners of the bark to displace the master of the vessel, the defendant. On the receipt of the process issued upon the fling of the libel, the vessel was taken into custody by the Marshal, and stiff regains in his custody, no motion for her release on bail having seen litherto made by either party. The cause has proceeded to a final hearing in this court upon the pleadings and proofs, and a final decree has been entered in favor of the libelants. Upon the entry of this decree the defendant filed and served a notice of intention to appeal, but has taken no steps to perfect his appeal, and has given no security. Upon these facts and affidavits showing that the detention of the vessel will involve serious loss, the libelant moved for a release of the vessel on bail. Judge Benedict, after going fully into the merits of the case, does not consider the interposition of the Court in the manner proposed to be necessary, and directs the decree of the Court to be executed unless the defendant perfect his appeal and procure the cause to be transmitted to the Circuit Court within two days.

The Scrimshaw Concrete Pavement.—An interesting controversy has arisen lately between the different patentees of the various concrete pavements in Brooklyn. It is known that the assignees of the Scrimshaw pavement claim to have the prior patent, and that all the others are infringements of their rights. Acting in this belief, they have hitherto given notice to all property-holders that should they allow the Hoyt pavement to be laid down on their streets or sidewasks, they should be held for damages. They have new instituted proceedings in the U. S. Circuit Court against Friel, Harris and Yan Buren, assignees of the Hoyt pavement of the Scrimshaw patent, because they aliege the patent of the Scrimshaw patent, because they aliege the patent of the Scrimshaw patent, because they aliege the patent of the Scrimsh

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Before Commissioner Shields .- Robert Clairne,

Before Commissioner Shields.—Robert Clairne, charged with having passed a counterfeit \$20 bill on Peter Kleimert, was discharged on the ground that the proof showed that the defendant had no knowledge that the bill was bad at the time it was passed.

Before Commissioner Shields.—Lewis Schaffer was held to bail in \$500 on a charge of having passed a \$20 counterfeit bill on the City National Bank of Utica on Mrs. Barbara Brown of No. 123 Greenwich-st.

The examination of Edwards, O'Donnell, and O'Toole, charged with munity on the Francis B. Cutting, was continued before the Commissioner. Edward Johnson, steward, and James Young, cook, testified that, hearing a disturbance on deck, they hastened up, when O'Toole threw a belaying-pin at them. The further examination is adjourned until this morning.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM. Before | Justices Cardozo and Barnard.—In the matter of the Pelition of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the Appointment of Commissioners of Appraisement.—Atmong the laws passed by the Legislature last year was one authorizing the erection by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company,

of a new passenger depot and altering the map or plan of the city at Forty-third-st., taxing in part of Fourita ave. The act also provided that a strip of ground 69 feet in width, immediately adjoining the depot and cituated by the side of it, should be used as a street in the place of that portion of Fourth-ave, which was to be taken for the depot. A description of the depot which is now in process of erection has aircady appeared in The TRIBHING. The act allowing the Company to take the land provided that compensation should be made to the city and to such persons as should be entitled to it, the value of land to be determined by Commissioners in the same manner as is provided for appraising real estate taken under the General Railroad act. Commissioners were appointed, and they allowed to the city 225,000, and they report was confirmed by Judge Ingraham on the 26th of last October. The following day one of the representatives of the Company paid to the City Chamberlain the amount awarded. The same day the Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. Richard O'Gorman, entered an appeal to the General Term, claiming that the property was really worth \$550,000, instead of the sum awarded and paid for it, and that the clause authorizing the altering of the map of the city was unconstitutional.

The case came up for argument yesterday, and Mr. O'Gorman, who appeared for the people, held that the city is selzed in fee simple of all the streets, not absolutely, but that the fee is incumbered with a trust, and that trust is that the property so taken shall be held and used forever as a public street, and that that trust invited to its part of the city was unconstitutional.

The case came up for argument yesterday and mr. Allowed the city is selzed in fee simple of all the streets, not absolutely, but that the fee is incumbered with a trust, and that trust is that the property so taken shall be held and used forever as a public street, and that their trust is that the property of the city of the city of the continuance of the cin

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT-PART II

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury. — Nathaniel
H. Fish agt. John Newton Sears, Administrator.—The
suit was to recover \$24,000, the value of 100 bales of cotton
transferred to, and to be sold on commission by, Mr. Wm.
E. Hughes, since deceased, and of whose estate the defendant in this action is the Administrator. The defense
was that the cotton was delivered to Mr. Hughes in payment of a debt existing between the litigants. The jury
found a verdict for \$35,944 02, being the full amound
claimed, with interest from Jan. 4, 1800. For plaintiff,
Henry Nichol; for defendant, Messrs. Ballastier, Gologh
& Stern; for the heirs of Hughes, Edwin James and
Francis Byrne.

Decisions—By Judge Cardozo.—Secor agt.
Pirali.—Motion denied. Lavenberg et al. agt. Kretz et
al.—Motion denied without costs and without prejadice.
By Judge Ingraham—In the matter of the Harmony
Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monell.—In the case of Abram
J. Clark agt. Abraham Bininger, Judge Monell yesterday
granted an order declaring the assignee in bankruptey
entitled to the property, and discontinuing the action;
and directing the receivers to account for the property
before a referce, and directing the referee to compute
their fees, and ascertain their liabilities, if any.
Decisions.—By Judge Freedman.—Curtis agt. Street.
—Motion granted. Brenan agt. Dodge.—Motion granted
and referce appointed. O'Brien, Sheriff, agt. Merchants'
Insurance Company.—Motion for commission granted.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART II. Before Judge Barbour.—The case of Kein ast Tupper, which has occupied the attention of the Court during the past week, was concluded yesterday. It is an action brought to recover \$11,255 52 on 70 bales of cotton, alleged to have been delivered to defendants and never paid for. The defense set up was a general denial. The evidence showed that the 70 bales were actually delivered, and the jury brought in a verdict for the plaints.

COURT CALENDARS-TRIS DAY. SUPERMS COURT CALENDS
SUPERMS COURT—GENERAL THEM.
36. Parker, Jr., agt Bertt
37. Hartshome agt. Taylor.
40. Fraser agt. Freeman.
41. Waverly Nat. Bank agt. Hal-Notication P. J., Campoto and riopens at 164 a. m. St., Begar agt. Shea. St., Pethetier agt. Walker. St., Pethetier agt. Walker. St., Pethetier agt. Walker. St., Com. Bk. of Keutocky agt. Varnum. St., Stilles agt. Myers. St., Fields agt. Fields. St., Conr. agt. H. R. R. Co. St., In the matter of petition of Lucinda L. Morgan. St., The Same. St., The Same. St., The Same. THE FRANCOIS FAREZ EXTRADITION.

In the case of Francois Farez, whom Commissioner Write decided to extradite on the charge of having forged three promissory notes for 2,866 france, in the commissioner write proceedings before the Commissioner and the proceedings before the Commissioner were brought before him, that the proceedings must be commenced asys that if the complaint and the commenced asys that if the complaint and the warrant of the Commissioner, on which the examination was based, state sufficient grounds for the proceedings in riddiction the offices has been committed. Nor is it necessary that they should contain the allogation that a warrant had been issued by the Government under whose intridiction the offices has been committed, or that the was appointed Commissioner for that particular case. It is sufficient under the commissioner for the particular case. It is sufficient that the forzed papers were not be sufficient that the forzed papers were not suited. The objection that the forzed papers were not suited. The objection that the forzed papers were not for the presented here was no evidence that the supreme authority of the Swiss Government had made a demand for extradition is unfounded, inasmuch as the President of the United States had issued at mandate.

The objection that the depositions presented here for the Commissioner read in not accommisted the commissioner were not properly attacked was of the States had issued at mandate.

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The Court decided to remand the prisoner—holding appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

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SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM
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PART II.—BARBOOR, Ch. J. Court
opens at 11 a. m.
1729. McDaniel agt. O'Brien.
1742. Livingston agt. Lookmeyer et 2500. Friedenberg agt. O'Brien.
1743. Livingston agt. Lookmeyer et 2500. Friedenberg agt. O'Brien.
1743. Name agt Gt. W'n Ins. Co.
1744. Koob agt. Deverns.
1754. John agt. Kenningham.
1755. O'Sellivan agt. Canningham.
1756. O'Sellivan agt. Canningham.
1757. Mandell agt. Steacher.
1757. Healand agt. Steacher.
1757. Handell agt. Brand.
1757. Randell agt. Brand.
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1757. Randell agt. Brand.
1757. Jayre agt. Wangh.
1757. Sayre agt. Wangh.
1757. Sayre agt. Wangh.
1757. Mandell agt. Brand.
1757. Mandell agt

CITY
43. Kemp agt. Spanton.
125. Merritt agt. Donevan.
126. Henthet agt. Hommett
127. Tigh agt. Connolly.
128. Murray agt. Connolly. 129 Mead agt. Strausberg. 130 Sutton agt. Maynard. 132 Jackson agt. Regers. 133 Dunham agt. Boyle. 134 Kernan agt. Grogan.

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ANTURDAY June 26, 1 p. m.
RTSA (via Halfar).

TUENDAY June 26, 1 p. m.
RTSA (via Halfar).

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